NEW BOOKS. Continued from Bighth Page

cott, by Forbes Heermans. In the biogwe are told that "the author of David Harum' was born in Syracuse, N. Y. Sept. 27, 1846, and died there of pulmonary consumption, March 31, 1898, in his fiftysecond year. He was married in 1874 to Jane Dows of Buffalo, and she, dying in left three children, Harold, and Philip. His father was Dr. Amos Westcott, once one of the conspicuous citizens of Syracuse, and during part of

the Civil War its Mayor." Edward Westcott was educated in the public schools. As well as a story teller, he was "a man of business, a musicism, a poet, and a conversationalist of conspicu-ous powers." He was successively clerk, teller and cashier in a Syracuse bank. About 1880 he founded the firm of Westcott & Abbott, bankers and brokers, and when this partnership was dissolved he became the registrar and financial expert of the Syracuse Water Commission, which was at that time installing a new and costly

system of water supply. In personal appearance, we are told, "Mr. Westcott was tall, slender and graceful, and his handsome, intellectual face would light up in greeting a friend with a smile that was extremely attractive and magnetic." He found his greatest pleasure in music, and possessed a fine barytone

It was only after the loss of his health that he attempted writing for publication. He started "David Harum" in the summer of 1895, while he was living at Lake Meacham in the Adirondacks. "His method of composition was first to prepare a rough sketch or outline of a chapter with a lead pencil on ordinary copy paper. He was unable to use a pen freely, as he suffered from scrivener's palsy. These notes being finished, he rewrote them on a typewriter, enlarging or deleting as he went along, and this work was again revised or reconstructed until the author was satisfied." The story was completed about the end of

The biographer tells us: "The question has been asked, did Mr. Westcott leave his book unfinished? No; every word and line of the story are his own, and two complete typewritten copies of it were made by his own hand nearly a year before his death. Even in this mechanical part of the work, his lifelong habits of neatness and accuracy were conspicuous, and it is doubtful if 'cleaner copy' were ever given to the prin-

Three portraits of Mr. Westcott, showing him at different ages, are included in the

A New Picture Book by Mr. Herford.

Mr. Oliver Herford has before this shown himself a master of the infantile forms of verse, and in "More Animals" (Charles Scribner's Sons) the same amusing qualities are apparent that characterize his previous children's books. Whether the children will enjoy them as much as their elders may be open to doubt, and moralists may object to the introduction of the "Franklin Primer" form of mockery into the nursery. To grown-ups, however, Mr. Herford's jingles are amusing, and his pictures come up fully to his verses. We quote his observations on the octopus.

The Devil fish, or Octopus Has often been Held Up to us To typify the Greedy Lusts Of Grasping Syndicates and Trusts. This Picture (from an Early Print) typify the Greedy Lusts Gives us, if true, a Fearful Hint Of his Great Size, and throws some Light On his tremendous Appetite. But let us, Child, whate'er we do, la Quite Untrue in every way The Moral's Plain as Plain can be Don't believe Everything you See

And there is the Frog: Once but a Tadpole in a Pool, And the fretful Porcupine that has

That to my heart endears him quite There is lots of fun in pictures and words in Mr. Herford's little volume.

Love, the Harvester.

A particularly moving chapter in "Love, the Harvester," by Max Pemberton (Dodd, Mead & Co.), is the one relating the ducking of Tom-the-Rider and his pal, the parrot-like Raker, in Robb's pond. This precious pair had come to Northamptonshire from London for the purpose of abducting the beautiful Mistress Nancy Dene. As a preliminary, they drank a good deal at "The Feathers" inn, and, as friends of Mistress Dene had seen to it that their liquor should be well drugged, they were dead to the world when these serviceable friends hoisted them upon the top of a coach and pushed the coach into the exact middle of the pond that has been named. The cold, gray light of dawn was in the sky, we are told, when Tom-the-Rider awoke from the heavy sleep into which Hast Snawley's negue had plunged him. Stars yet lagged in the heavens; a bitter wind of March stirred the trees mouningly; there was a ripple upon the water, as of a lard's plutnage ruffled by the storm. But where Tom-the-Rider was, or how he got there, or by what means he should go home, that flash personage desired to be Dates confounded if he could tell.

"Raker, you hear me?" he clamored "Where the devil are we. Haker?" Raker, fast askep in the slickey, awake with a star, and stared about him "Eyes and limbs of me. Tom." he said "but it's

just see Where the devil are we?" Wangs of a heiled rabbit!" oried Tom,

* notice in a point. Raker" 'Ha' you know a thing or two. Tom-

fixers was more of this, and then the pair espical their greens to Namey Dens. walking on the larks. From bawled to him - You fellow," he oried "a guinea if you

there are your brass grathener." said Ridridge (Eaton & Maine) Tour felt in all his puckets, but found secreting. They had summered the "torsee"

they sent him farth from "The there are if fer a read would be been displanted Publishing Company : "Hist " ise toward " I it give you the most of ;

Then your o up to gaper for its marriy to be regulared that famountment whether that you mostlete't beginn up the the water,

destroyed production from field, and I would and make pe no

it is likely that they ran all the way

There were two attempts to abduct | Warme & Co.;

Nancy Dene, and her true lover, Jack Danvers, was locked up in the Fleet for debt. But all came out well, we are glad to say, and Sir Joseph Chetwynd, the villain of the story, was stoned by the big-hearted populace, who hated him as he deserved.

Other Books.

The explanation of a great many things that are hard to find in ordinary books of reference is given in "5,000 Facts and Fancies," by William Henry P. Phyfe (G. P. Putnam's Sons). The compilation is by no means an ideal one; many matters of no account are included, and, what is worse, things that might well have been taken is are left out. For instance, we find a list of the flowers adopted by the States, but nowhere the nicknames commonly applied to States and cities. So, two unusual epithets applied to Richelieu's confidant, Père Joseph, are given, but the term usually employed in alluding to him, "Son eminence grise," is left out. Many facts noted are trivial and extremely transitory. Still, there is enough information about facts that are hard to get at to make the book useful. The publishers have spared no pains in making it a beautiful example of typographical work.

Messrs, Chapman and Hall, in conjunction with Henry Frowde of the Oxford University Press, have begun the publication of a new complete edition of Charles Dickens's works in seventeen volumes, "The Oxford India Paper Dickens." It is printed on the extremely thin paper used in some editions of the Oxford Bible and the result is a marvel of compactness. The first volume of the set, which oddly enough begins with "A Tale of Two Cities" and "A Child's History of England," contains 850 small duodecimo pages, printed in large clear type, that never shows through the paper, and yet is no thicker than one of the old "Seaside" novels. It will fit easily into any coat pocket, inside or out, and bulge no more than a pocketbook. One disadvantage that the edition may have for travellers is that the volumes are too neat and pretty to be thrown away after they are read. On the other hand, the lover of Dickens will be able to carry the complete works with him on his journeys, in an enjoyable shape and packed in the space of about one foot by six inches Room has been found for some illustrations; these are from the original, familiar pictures.

We have received from the publishers of the Western Union Telegraphic Code their latest issue of the International Cable Directory of the World. The book contains the names of about 25,000 representative corporations, firms and individuals, arranged under countries, States, cities and alphabetical business classifications. In addition it gives the cable addresses of these thousands of firms, which insures economy in the transmission of cable messages. It is a valuable book of reference, indispensable to the banker, manufacturer and merchant.

We have also received: "Mexico as I Saw It." Mrs. Alec Tweedia. Macmillans.)

7 Franks: Duellist. Ambrose Pratt. (R. F. Fenno & Co.) "Sons of the Sword." Margaret L. Woods. (McClure, Phillips & Co.)

"Ireland and the Empire." T. W. Russell, M. P. (Grant Richards; E. P. Dutton "The New Testament in Braid Scots." The Rev. William Wye Smith (Alexander

Gardner, Paisley.) "Orloff and His Wife." Maxim Gorky. (Charles Scribner's Sons.) "Birthday Poems of the Century." Ernest

Green Dodge. (M. A. Donohue & Co.)
"The Golden Chimney." Elizabeth Gerberding. (A. M. Robertson.) "Thoughts for Every-day Living." Malt-

bie Davenport Babcock. (Charles Scrib-"New Practical Arithmetic." Eugene L.

Dubbs. (American Book Company.) "The Portion of Labor." Mary E. Wilkins. "The Margate Mystery." Burford Delannoy. (Brentano.)

Bitter Fruit." Mrs. Lovett Cameron. (Brentano.) "144 New Epigrams." William B. Gross. (R. F. Fenno & Co.)
The Conquest of the Old Northwest.

James Baldwin. (American Book Com-"Une Semaine à Paris." Edwin F. Bacon.

(American Book Company.) "Foundations of American Foreign Policy." Albert Bushnell Hart. (Mac-

"Min - Nee-Wau - Mato. The Sun-kissed Maiden of 'Wisconsin's Wonderland.' Charles Sumner Clark (Milwaukee)

"The Care of Estates." Frederick Trevor Hill (Baker, Voorhis & Co.) "The Batta Books " "The Farm Book Walter Copeland, "A Book of Days." Clare Bridgman (J. M. Dent & Co., E. P. Dut-

"Modern Eloquence." Vols. 7, 8, 9, 10. Edited by Thomas B. Reed, Justin Me-Carthy, Rossiter Johnson and Albert Ellery Bergh (John D. Morris & Co.) "The Bullet Dancer" Matilde Serae

(Harpers.) "In Great Waters " Thomas A Janvier (Harpers.) V R I Queen Victoria, Her Life and

Empire." The Marquis of Lorno Charperm i Dutton's Holiday Annual for 1902

(F. P Dutton & Co.) Other Famous Homes of Great Britain Edited by A. H. Main: 15: P. Putmarr's

*Practical Exercises on the Latin York ' Katherine Campbell Belley (American Book Company ! *Leiterings in Old Fields * James B

Kenyon (Esten & Maine)
The immeriality of the Soul A Protest " Joseph Agar Beet, D. D. (Method). Mr. Hook Connected Herone's Gardner B.

Magnetic (if P Postupate's flore : Mathematical and His Power : F the

Arther Young Commercial Colors of the power and to make a full accordance of the following following following the following following

"Tobacco in Song and Story." John Bain, Jr. (H. M. Caldwell Company.)

"And Britain's Blest With Righteou ness? and The Fall of Dullstroom." Joh W. Roddy. (The Grafton Press.)

"Sweetness and Light." Matthew Ar-nold. (H. M. Caldwell Company.) "Elegy Written in a Country Church-yard." Thomas Gray. (H. M. Caldwell Thomas Gray. (H. M. Caldwell Company.)

Systems or With Them." Eustace H Miles, M. A. (Frederick Warne & Co.)
"What Are We Here For?" F. Dundas Todd. (The Photo-Beacon Company.)

NO POPULISTS IN THE SENATE.

DuBots and Teller Are New Democrats and Stewart and Jones Are Republicans. WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 .- When the Fiftyeventh Congress meets next month it will contain no representatives of the Populist party, so far as the Senate is concerned. Neither will there be any Free Silver Republicans, but the lines will be strictly irawn between the two old parties, and each member of the upper House of Congress will be classed either as a Republican or Democrat. There will be no third party represented in the Senate.

Senator Fred T. DuBois, who succeeds

Senator Shoup of Idaho, returns to the Senate as a full-fledged Democrat. He arrived in Washington recently and has declared himself without reservation or qualification a Democrat. His sentiments were, however, well known at the time of his election by the votes of the Democrats and Free Silver Republicans of his State. He has entirely renounced all Republican doctrines and experienced a complete change of heart politically since he left the Senate. During his former term Senator DuBois was active in the interests of the Republican party, was a member of the steering committee, virtually the Republican whip. In the coming Congress he will caucus with the Democrate and be a member of the Democratic steering committee. He has announced that he has adopted all the tenets of the Democratic faith, and as he is young and aggressive his acquisition to the ranks of Democracy is of much importance to that party. His colleague, Senator Heitfeld, who four years ago succeeded Senator DuBois, has State. He has entirely renounced all His colleague, Senator Heitfeld, who four years ago succeeded Senator DuBois, has also cut loose from the Democratic body of Populism and will hereafter be known as a Democratic He will caucus with the Democratic members and will be found with them on all party questions. Senator Heitfeld was elected as a Populist to succeed Senator DuBois, who was then serving as a Republican, although he was one of those delegates who walked out of the Republican convention in St. Louis in

Republican convention in St. Louis in 1896 when that body declared for the gold standard. In the campaign of 1896 Senator DuBo's supported Mr. Bryan as a Free Silver Republican, and in 1900 he supported him as a Democrat.

Senator Teller will no longer be known
as a Free Silver Republican, but will hereafter be classed as a Democrat and will affiliate with that party, participating in its caucuses and advocating its policies. This will doubtless insure his reelection to the

Senate by the Legislature of Colorado when his term expires a year from next March.

As Senators Stewart and Jones of Nevada some time ago renounced Populism and returned to the Republican party, Senator Harris of Kansas is the only member of the Senate about whom there would be any question. He is to all intents and purposes a Democrat and it is understood that a Democrat, and it is understood that he will continue to cast his lot with that party as he has done heretofore. It is thought that Senator Wellington, who still insists that he is a Republican, but who supported Mr. Bryan in the last Presidential campaign on the issue of imperialism and because of his personal feeling against the late President, will not caucus with either

party. party.

Senator Butler, practically the last of the straight-out Populists in the Senate, retired on March 4 last and is succeeded by Senator Simmons, a Democrat, from the Tarheel State.

So far as the House is concerned, there are eight non elected to the Fifty-seventh.

they will hold a caucus, but that, inasmuch as the bulk of the votes which elected them came from Democrats they will support the Democratic caucus nominees, and that they will vote with the Democrats on all

SIGNAL BOOK FOR WARSHIPS. To Prevent Repetition of Carclessness

Brought Out by Schley Inquiry. WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 .- An echo of the Schley inquiry is found in a general order issued by the Secretary of the Navy to guard against carelessness in keeping records on board ships of war. A most remarkable condition was revealed by the inquiry. Admiral Schley and his flag secretary, Lieut. B. W. Wells, testified that no *letters received" book was kept on the flagship Brooklyn, and the failure to secure such a record made it exceedingly difficult for the Judge Advocate to show the dates on which Admiral Schley had received certain despatches, notably, the 'Dear Schley' letter, and those concerning the presence of the Spanish fleet at Santiago. It was also brought out at the inquiry the West Indian campaign no record was kept of official vertal messages, or, if icept at all there was great carelessuess in recording them. The Navy Department made every effort to produce the signal rec-ord book of the Massachusetts to show that in the attack on the Santiago shore but terles and the cruiser Colon on May 31, 1888, Admiral Schiev signatied the attacking ships, "Do not go in any closer," but as far as the Department could assertain there was no such record kert on beard that ship. The signal was found in the record beard of the record beard.

I the love to between the evidence evidence inveloped also that eracurus and other hange had been made in certain records of the Brooklyn, important to the case. The critic of incretary Long is intended to prevent a reperition of this carrier-need to a follows. developed also that emerges and other changes had been made in certain records on the Brooklyn, important to the case. The arter of Foreshery Leng is intended to prevent a reportion of the carelessness. It is as follows:

'thereafter a smooth eignal record took will be formabled by the Bittonia of Sax gation to all especial record took a prevent to all especial record books are and of all especial record books and the prevention with the empty of an efficiency of all especial record tooks are tooks to all especial record books and the prevention when other other empty of a provide the empty of a matters. Concerning game he easys this "in article to gain greater energy game and have been increased in eaghty and simon-increased."

SECRETARY LONG'S REPORT.

WARSHIP BUILDING PROGRAMME
FOR THE COMING YEAR.

Eighteen New Ships Recommended, Including Three First-Class Battleships and Three First-Class Battleships and Three First-Class Battleships and Three First-Class Armored Cruisers
—Officers and Enlisted Men Needed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—A comprehensive naval building programme has been submitted to the President by the Secretary of the Navy in his annual report for the current year. While not recommending as many new ships as were urged by the General Board and the Board on Construction, two important advisory bodies, Secretary Long proposes a larger addition than usual to the navy. His curtailment of the construction plans of the two boards, however, has been mainly with regard to small years is for he advocates only one less than the most important in the management of our ships and the men who run it should not be the case in time of peace these vessels can be docked and repaired in foreign dockyards, or sent thousands of miles away to our own naval stations on the Pacific, it goes without saying that this would not be the case in time of war on our part, and even of a war in which we might be a neutral."

The recommendations of the chiefs of the bureaus of Navigation and Yards and Docks, that shore barracks be constructed for enlisted men to take the presence of a large fleet in Asiatic waters at all times. While in time of peace these vessels can be docked and repaired in foreign dockyards, or sent thousands of miles away to our own naval stations on the Pacific, it goes without saying that this would not be the case in time of war on our part, and even of a war in which we might be a neutral."

The recommendations of the chiefs of the bureaus of Navigation and Yards and Docks, that shore barracks be constructed for enlisted men to take the place of the uncomfortable and rapidly decaying old wooden receiving ships, is indorsed by Mr. Long; and in connection with this subject he recommends the consideration of a plan for a general nav however, has been mainly with regard to small vessels, for he advocates only one less armorelad than the General Board and the same number as the Board on Construction

Mr. Long's programme provides for three first-class battleships, two firstclass armored cruisers, three gunboats, each of about 1,000 tons trial displacement three gunboats, each of about 200 tons trial displacement, for insular service, three picket boats, each of about 650 tons trial displacement, three steel training sailing ships, each of about 2,000 tons trial displacement, one collier of about 15,000 tons trial displacement, and four tugboats. The battleships and armored cruisers include the two vessels of each of these types for which Congress at its last session di-rected the Secretary of the Navy to submit plans at the beginning of the coming session. Mr. Long's views on the increase of the navy are set forth in his report as

follows:

"The navy to-day is a far greater factor in our relations with the world than it was before the recent national expansion, which now includes Porto Rico, the Hawalian Islands, the vast area of land and sea in the Philippines and our obligations to Cuba. If we are to have a navy at all it must be commensurate with these great extensions—greater in international even than in territorial importance. This even than in territorial importance. necessarily involves the construction of more naval vessels, their manning, exercise

and maintenance."

Next to that concerning the increase in the number of ships, the most important feature of the Secretary's report relates to a needed increase in the commissioned and enlisted personnel. On this subject he says:

"The need of line officers for sea duty

"The need of line officers for sea duty becomes steadily more pressing and in case it should become necessary to man all the vessels of our present fleet the required number is not available, and I recommend that the number of Lieutenants be increased from 300 to 350, and that the limit of the number of Junior Lieutenants and ensigns be made 600.

"I concur with the Chief Naval Constructor that there should be an increase in his

more constructors.
"Some increase in the Corps of Civil Engineers is necessary in view of the great in crease in yard and dock construction. "The ships of the navy have been greatly increased in number, but commensurate steps have not been taken to provide the necessary crews for them. I recommend that the present enlisted force be increased by 3,000 men.

recommend that the Marine Corps be increased by 750 men, as recommended by the General Board." In line with his policy to secure more

In line with his policy to secure more officers, Mr. Long recommends, as suggested by the General Board, that the number of cadets at the Naval Academy be increased 50 per cent, and that the President be authorized to appoint ten cadets-at-large annually. Other recommendations concerning the naval cadets are made by Mr. Long. He indorses the following proposals: By the Board of Visitors to the Naval

Academy—That the title of "midshipman," which is full of historic associations, be restored and substituted for "naval cadet," so far as the House is concerned, there are eight men elected to the Fifty-seventh Congress who were supported by the Democrats and Populists, and have been termed fusionists, Populists or Silverites. They are John F. Shafroth and John C. Bell of Colorado, Thomas L. Glenn of Idaho, Caldwell Edwards of Montana, William L. Stark, Ashton C. Shallenberger and William Neville of Nebraska and Francis G. Newlands of Nevada. It is not thought that they will hold a cancus, but that inasmuch the source of the Superintendent of the Naval Academy. That no cadet shall hereafter be appointed whose age is under 15 or over the significant control of the Superintendent of the Naval Academy. That no cadet shall hereafter be appointed whose age is under 15 or over the significant control of the Superintendent of the Naval Academy. That no cadet shall hereafter be appointed whose age is under 15 or over the significant control of the Superintendent of be appointed whose age is under is or over 18 on Oct. 1 of the year of entrance to the Naval Academy; that a training vessel be built for the Academy sufficiently large to accommodate the entire corps of cadets. The establishment of a national naval

The establishment of a national naval reserve is urged by the Secretary. He says on this subject:

"I have again to call attention to the pressing need of a national naval reserve force from which to draw for sea service immediately upon an outbreak of war. This subject has received attention in previous reports, and recommendations have been made for the enrollment and organization of such a national body, to be under the general direction of the Navy Department and subject to the call of the Chief Executive in times of national emergency. There is no better way of insuring such a reserve than by the measure now urged. Our pressing need is for such a reserve a body to go to the front on a reserve a body to go to the front on board ship at once upon the outbreak of war, or when it is imminent Next to this will come the defence of the coast and for such purpose the Navai Militia will be essential. I see reasons for both organizations, and have heretefore done and for such purpose the Navai Militia will be assential. I see reasons for both organizations, and have heretofore done all possible to aid the one now existing, the Navai Militia, and to convince Congress of the necessity for the authorization of the other the national naval reserve. The Secretary is dissatisfied with the provisions of the Navai Reorganization law of March 8, 1836, which permits an officer to retire with the rank and three-fourths the sea pay of the next higher grade. Section 8 of this act permits an officer to retire on his own application. Section 8 gives additional rank and higher pay on the retired hat to officers who are compelled to retire after their recentle have been examined by a board of Rear Admirals. Of these two features Mr Leng says. Section 8 offers a valuable and much needed officers a premium to go on the retired in a the two views when the number of officers is far short of the acrives required by the needs of the acrives.

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the most important in the management of our ships." he said. "The machinery on shipboard is complicated and sometimes delicate, and the men who run it should not be green hands, but trained to that service. This would make for both economy and efficiency. In such a rendezvous the enlisted men should be made familiar with all the mechanical appliances with which they would have to do on shipboard. There is no reason why boilers should not be set up on shore at such a rendezvous, engines run, and all the other appliances of navail machinery typically represented. Such a station would serve for the assembling, recruiting and drilling of the enlisted force from which the crews for vessels would be drafted as required. When supplemented with the necessary drill ships assigned from the regular service, it would form for the artificer branch a training station corresponding to those already existing at Newport and San Francisco for the seaman branch, and to that at Newport and Washington for the gunnery branch.

seaman branch, and to that at Newport and Washington for the gunnery branch."

The recommendation of a board of officers that the navy ration be changed is endorsed. Mr. Long asks for legislation that will give to the crews of our ships a liberal and proper diet under all conditions of service, without compelling them, as at present, to contribute to their own subsistence. A recommendation is submitted by the Secretary concerning the equalization of pay of officers throughout the United States military service. He says:

A recommendation is submitted by the Secretary concerning the equalization of pay of officers throughout the United States military service. He says:

"Under the provisions of the Personnel act, approved March 3, 1990, officers of the line and medical and pay corps of the navy receive the same pay and allowances, except forage, as officers of corresponding rank in the army, excepting that officers of the navy when on shore duty other than beyond seas receive 15 per cent. less than when at sea. I recommend that a change be made in the existing law, in the direction of making the pay of officers of the army and Marine Corps on the one hand and the officers of the navy on the other the same."

Mr. Long is in thorough accord with the recommendation of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Observatory, that the selection of the head of that institution shall not be restricted to the list of line officers of the navy not below the rank of Captain. The Secretary tells some plain things about the system under which the observatory is conducted. "It appears." he says. "that no other observatory in the world has the expenditure of so much money, but also that its results are not commensurate with those of some other observatories, the expenditures of which are less. Its head should, of course, be the best astronomer, who has proper administrative qualifications, that can be fond in the country. It is especially desirable that he should have continuity of tenure, and the that there should be an increase in his corps. With more ships to build there must qualifications, that can be found in the country. It is especially desirable that he should have continuity of tenure, and the observatory has undoubtedly suffered from frequent changes in its superintendents.

"While the average term of service of

frequent changes in its superintendents.

"While the average term of service of superintendents at Greenwich has been twenty-eight years and at Harvard fifteen, at the Naval Observatory it has been only a little over three. I urgently recommend that the legislation of the last Congress to the effect that the Superintendent of the Naval Observatory shall be, until further legislation by Congress, a line officer. the Naval Observatory shall be, until fur-ther legislation by Congress, a line officer of the navy of a rank not below that of Captain, be repealed, and that on the con-trary it be enacted that there shall be no limitation upon the field from which the superintendent is to be selected. As well might the above quoted statute have pro-vided that the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries should be selected from the line of the Marine Corps, or the Director of the Geological Survey from the line of the Geological Survey from the line of the

other recommendations in the report are that the office of Vice-Admiral be re-vived and that the name of the League Island Navy Yard be changed to Philadelphia Navy Yard.

for naval expenses in the fiscal year 1901, aggregated \$29,770,225, leaving a balance in the Treasury to the credit of the Department of \$8,143,151. These figures are exclusive of the amounts for public works.

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.-These army orders Washington, Nov. 15.—These army orders have been issued.

These officers, recently appointed, assigned to regiments as indicated. Second Lieuts, Frederick, Herman, Tenth Cavairy in Cuba, Robert Noian, Third Cavairy at Jackson Barracks, temporarily, Robert F Tate, Twelfth Cavairy at Fort Sam Houston, temporarily, Henry M. Fales, to Twenty first Infantry at Port Porter, temporarily, John B. Samman, Twenty eighth Infantry, Fort Sheridan, temporarily, Charles, S. Tartton, First Infantry, Fort Sheridan, Morris M. Keck, Twelfth Infantry, Fort Porter, temporarily Samuel C. Orchard, Third Infantry, Fort Sam Houston, temporarily, Ciyde B. Parker, Sixth Infantry, Fort Leavenworth, temporarily. h, temporarily are intentry. Fort Leaven-ave for one month granted Major John T. Ordale. Seventh Infantry, leave granted Lieut Earle W. Tanner, Eighteenth Infantry, sied one month. crist Lieut Farle W. Tainer, Eighteents intanty, stended one month. Capt Frank H. Whitmen, Twenty ninth Infantry, rainferred to Second infantry. Leave granted First Lieut Samuel A Purvince. Fifteenth Cavairy, extended one month. Capt Charles B Vogdes, First Infantry, to Washington Barracks for surgical treatment. Leave granted First Lieut Charles D. Herron, Eighteenth Infantry, extended one month. Capt George W. Coic is detailed as professor of ullitary actions: and tactics at the University of Arconn. Tueson ilitary aricher and tactics at the University of Major William R Absercromble, Thirdett InIntity, Capt Waiter A Belled, Artillery CorpuFirst Leut Rolph Met'ory, Seventh Infantry, Capt
Leut Rolph Met'ory, Seventh Infantry, First Leut
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William I Wheeler, Eighteenth Infantry,
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First Listed States. rest Livet layed maker, Antstant Surgeon, to the transport meads to Full Surgeon, fe-ing Fred Lieut finling & Antstord Antstant of First Livis Instry & Assisted Assistant con selected to Hardshap for National P Instrincider, spinstermanter, to Figure-boson as associated to technical Aspersion and Findershap for the size of t money & Ambereon, Ancietant Sorgions.

GREAT PRESSURE FOR OFFICE.

THE PRESIDENT BESIEGED BY SEEKERS FOR PLACE.

Has Intimated That He Will Not Displace Men Who Have Been Faithful and Efficient-Wishes to Resist Political Pressure in Favor of New Candidates.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 .- The general sub-

ject of Federal appointments has engaged more of President Roosevelt's attention since he entered upon the duties of his office than any matter not connected with the preparation of his message. The great pressure for places is not alone re-sponsible for this, although the number of officeseekers who have visited the White House in the last few weeks has been almost as great as if the President had just been elected to office, instead of succeeding to it through the death of his predecessor. Mr. Roosevelt took up the question of Federal appointments immediately, as a matter of principle, for he had been committed for years to the merit system and the views advocated by the most enlightened civil service reformers, and he desired to set a high standard in this regard at the very outse of his Administration. He has discussed the question of place-giving with many persons, but the subject was talked of more exhaustively than ever before by Mr. Rooseveit at the meeting of the Cabinet to-day He told his official advisers of some of the troubles he has been having in regard to various appointments and the difficulty of selecting men who are satisfactory to all interests.

The discussion to-day was important from the fact that the President emphatically expressed his wish to continue pres-ent officials who have proved their faithfulness and efficiency. He made it known that he wishes to resist political pressure in favor of new candidates for office as far as may be found expedient.

The large antercom adjoining the President's office has been crowded for several hours each day for several weeks with persons who wish to see the President. In the majority of cases the visitors want offices either for themselves or their friends Nearly every Senator and Representative who has called on the President has had some recommendation for office to make. Hundreds of persons have told Mr. Roosevelt that President McKinley promised them thus and so, and they ask him to do for them as Mr. McKinley would have done. President Roosevelt some time ago adopted the rule, and told his visitors so in plain words, that he could not accept statements

words, that he could not accept statements of what his predecessor had promised unless these statements were reinforced by writted evidence on file in some one of the executive departments. Still the pressure from this class of officeseekers has not ceased.

A great number of the applications for office arise from the fact that the places of hundreds of Federal officers who were appointed by President McKinley early in his term, and who, therefore, have served four years, are regarded as fair prey by new applicants for favor. Certain classes of Federal officers are appointed for a term of four years and others for an indefinite period. President Roosevelt is especially opposed to appointing new men to places opposed to appointing new men to places of this latter class, except in cases in which the incumbents have proved to be unfit. He is also inclined to reappoint men whose four-year terms are expiring if these men have made notably good records. He encounters, however, the usual embarrassment of opposing United States Senators, whose prerogatives in regard to Federal patronage are traditional and time honored. Yet he has no hesitation in refusing to appoint upon the recommendation of Senators, candidates who are proved to him to be unqualified or corrupt, and he has shown this in at least one or two instances.

President Roosevelt has asked nearly

every Senator who has recommended to him a candidate for appointment what his objection was to the retention of the in-cumbent. Some of them have replied frankly that their recommendations were based on the obligations to keep political promises and carry out arrangements. promises and carry out arrangements made with various persons prior to their own election as Senators. This plea has not been received sympathetically by the President, but he is still inclined to recognize the personal prerogatives of Senators in the interest of harmony, as far as it can be done consistently. All these matters were discussed fully at to-day's Cabinet meeting. All of his advisers agree in a general way with the President's views on the subject of patronage, and some of them have recently called his attention to the good records of certain officials, whose places are now wanted by other persons. not been received sympathetically by the places are now wanted by other persons, as reasons why they should be retained in

GRAND JURY AND THE BRIDGE Mr. Philbin to Send In All the Information About It He Has.

District Attorney Philbin said yesterday afternoon that he expected to send to the Grand Jury next week all the information he had in regard to the condition of the Brooklyn Bridge Among the withesses who would be called, he said, was Engineer Roebling There were certain plans made by Mr. Roebling when he built the Bridge that the engineers appointed by Mr Phil-bin to make an investigation reported "I am sorry," said the visitor. "I am a museum manager and I would like to

given to the newspapers. Mr Parsons approved it The report declared that there had been the newspapers. Mr Parsons

very great neglect in the care of the Bridge, but that it had not deteriorated to any extent as yet, notwithstanding that the extent as yel, notwith-tabling that his eigensers could not declare it entirely sufer owing to the fact that it is compelled to hear greater weights now that it was planted to carry when it was truth. They said it was in urgent need of repairs. Mr. Phillan said that it is the to the position to know just what condition the Bridge is in, and wheeling original and conserved the intermediate of those who should have cared for it.

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"HUMAN FLY'S" PROPOSED FEAT. It Brings Proposals From Lightning Rod

Men, Balloonists and Museum Managers. WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 .- The publication in THE SUN a few days ago of the facts about the contemplated transfer of the time ball which drops each day from the staff on the War, State and Navy Building at the exact moment when Old Sol steps across the meridian at Washington, and the probability that E. S. Southerland. the "Human Fly," would perform the feat of climbing the hundred foot tower of the Post Office Building, without scaffolding or ropes, to erect the necessary pole, has stirred up things in the Post Office and War Departments, and among Government officials, lightning rod agents, balloonists, museum managers and inventors

generally. The clerks of the Post Office Department are kept busy answering proposals from people all over the United States who want to make either money or notowho want to make either money or notoriety out of a connection with the "Human Fly." There have been many proposals from lightning rod agents who think that the building, when its height is increased by the fifty-foot staff, will need the protection of their patent apparatus; from the manufacturers of different varieties of paint and enamel, all guaranteed to preserve the wooden pole from the elements for an indefinite period; from firms that desire to sell the Post Office Department the finest article in the way of a time ball that ever dropped at noon, and a number of the post of the p ment the finest article in the way of a time ball that ever dropped at noon, and a number from the manufacturers of both steel and wooden masts and poles. The strangest proposal of all, however, is from an inventive Yankee who protests against the "Human Fly" being allowed to endanger his life and limbs in such a happazard undertaking as climbing a perpendicular tower by means of suction shoes and gloves, and offers to ascend to the necessary height of 400 feet in a captive balloon and erect the staff and ball from that airy perch.

that airy perch.

And while the letters on the subject are coming faster and thicker in every mail the office of the Chief Clerk of the Post office Department is besieged by callers, all primed with questions regarding the removal of the time ball, the means to be employed and the exact hour at which Southerland, the "Fly," will don his peculiar boots and gloves and start from the base of the part of the par f the main tower on his perilous climb n addition the telephone bell is kept buey inging, and the clerks are becoming tired of going to the instrument and answering.

"No, I don't know anything about it. No, nothing has been decided as yet. No, I don't know the arrangements of the 'Human Fly." A tall high-batted don't know the arrangement of the Fly." A tall, high-hatted, frock-coated individual entered the Chief Clerk's room to-day, removed his tile and asked for Mr. Taylor Tie caller looked prosperous and important and Mr. Taylor motioned to a

chair at his side.
"Thank you," said the visitor. "Can
you tell me, sir, where I can find E. S. Southerland, perhaps better known as the **Human** Fly ?" Mr Taylor smiled wearily. No. sir,

missing Mr. Roebling's testimony will, in some part, refer to these plans.

Mr. Philian did not announce who would be the other witnesses, but among them will be William Barclay Parssus, engineer to the Rapad Transit Commission, and E. Duryea, dr. and Joseph Mayer, who made the District Attorney's report, which was submitted to Mr. Parsons before it was submitted to Mr. Parsons before it was submitted to the reversions. Mr. Parsons before it was submitted to the reversions of staying in Washington antil he had found the "Human five to the reversions." y" and induced him to light on the stick;

AFR ARMOR PLATE TESTED. Success to Maisting a Fast Weld of Suft and Hardened Steel

WARRINGTON Nos 15 An armor test for which success in one important particular is claimed, was made to-day at the Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Mary hand. A place made according to the process Company was fixed at twice, and while Mathing to a Mighet fermic to Danner that he had successful to continue the hadron and the hadron product the hadron and the hadron product the hadron to the hadron to the hadron that he had successful to tracking a fact that of the hadron and the hadron and the hadron to the hadron and the hadron to the hadr

> Managements of Name Accords Waterstown Directal Time granitums. FARMER'S DOOR SECTIONS AT ASSESSMENT MEXICO. the tespeds heat flarner at Port Boral, or office any the collect Ages in tensor are ratifity or office any there is the hard Lark Early Yard have not the grantent Market har rathed from Market America. The grantent Witten has rathed from Market Suis for her West